Amnsements.

HOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Big Pony. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Big Pony.

DARINO—2 and 8—Ermine.

DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8—The Taming of the Shrow.

DOCKSTADER'S—2 and 8:30—Minstrels.

DEN MUSRE—Munczi Lajos.

HAND-OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Hoodman Blind.

HARBIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Cordelia's Aspirations.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Love Chase.

LYCEUM PHEATRE—2 and 8:15—The Love Chase.

MADISON AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—Merrimae and Monitor Panorama.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Circus.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8—Jim, the Penman.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Martha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Black Crook.

POLO GROSSER—Rachall. NIRLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—Black Croos.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball.

BTANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—A Trip to Africa.

BTAR THEATRE—2 and 8—Kerry and Fin Mac Cool.

THALIA—2 and 8—Thomas.

THEATRE—Comique—2 and 8—Shane-Na-Lawn.

WALLACK'S—2 and 8—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

STH-AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—The Golden Giant.

14TH-ST. THEATRE—2 and 8—Denman Thompson.

728 and 730 Broadwar—Old London Street.

93th-ST. TABLENACLE. near 6th-ave.—Christ Before P. 23D-ST. TABERNACLE, near 6th-ave.—Christ Before Pilate.

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Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE Great Variety, manufactured T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton-st., New-York, Desks, Library Tables, &c.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. New-York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE,

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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-John Dillon on the alleged Parnell jetter. = France still agitated over the arrest of Schnaebeies. === The German side of the case. Debate on the Land bill. Appointments by the Vatican. - William O'Brien's trip to Canada. = Secret arrests of the Czar's enemics. = Planning a Shakespearean library. Extensive damage by floods in Canada.

DOMESTIC. - A destructive tornado in Western Missouri; several lives lost; a whirlwind in Central Kentucky. === The pension veto condemned by resolution of the Grand Army in lowa; General Fairchild's order supported the Executive Commtttee. = A letter from the President on John C. Calhoun. = Counterfeiters arrested in Indianapolis. ____ Disorder in the Senate over a message from Governor Hill.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Republican primaries held. == A lively scene in the Brooklyn investigation. ___ Andrew Carnegie married. ___ The Montavk District, Knights of Labor, fighting for a charter. Archbishop Corrigan wrote a warning letter to the Editor of The Catholic Herald. Testimony about the Navarro flats given by Mr. McComb. - Delay in probating Miss Wolfe's will, = No change in the silversmiths' strike. Brooklyn secured the lead in the baseball association. === A number of horses burned. === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-43 13-16d. per ounce-73.16 cents. Stocks fairly active with generally small fluctuations and better values, closing steady.

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day : Warmer, threatening weather, with ram. Temperature

It is encouraging to note the war which the city authorities are waging on small nuisances. The Mayor has attacked street cleaning abuses and street obstruction abuses, and promises to attend to others when he gets time. We hope he may soon reach the dog pound and abolish it. This nuisance is situated between the Willard Parker Hospital and the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth-st., and the patients in these institutions suffer greatly from its proximity. It ought to be put out of sight, beyond smell and hearing. And while the Mayor is at it, the dog-catchers themselves should be regulated into decency,

Although without patronage of any kind there was no lack of interest on the part of Republicans in the primaries held last night in this city. In districts in which there were contests, a pretty full vote was polled, and there was a fair-sized vote in the uncontested districts. In the XVIth the opposition to Michael Cregan developed unexpected strength, considering his long control of the district. Tis ticket was successful by a majority of 19 votes. There were also close contests in the XIIIth and in some other districts, but no bad feeling was displayed. The new County Committee will be a fairly representative body, and altogether the party in the city gives indications of healthy growth.

The tornado which wrought death and destruction near Nevada, Missouri, on Monday evening, evidently belonged to the brood of storms which broke upon the Mississippi Valley and to the eastward on that day. Another one of them was the severe hail storm in Mississippi, and still another the thunder storm in the western part of this State. The disturbance near Nevada was the most severe. Several lives were lost and much property was damaged. It is pretty evident that this is the kind of thing the dwellers in the Mississippi Valley have to expect pretty often. Up to this time the "cyclone pit" which some careful householders have built has been considered in the light of a joke. As a matter of fact there is nothing funny about it. It is an excellent institution and is bound to come widely into use.

The story told in THE TRIBUNE's local columns this morning, about the efforts of the Montauk District of the Knights of Labor (over on Long Island) to get a charter as a separate District Assembly should be read by every workingman. It illustrates in a notable way the tyranny to which every member of the organization must submit. The Montauks can't get the charter simply because the Home Club men in No. 49, Quinn, Turner and others, don't wish a powerful district to exist side by side with No. 49. The Cleveland convention recommended that the charter should be given; but so strong is the influence of the Home Club upon the General Executive Board (Powderly to Co.) at Philadelphia, that the Montauk of Ireland over again, but several for the same property. An agent was sent on the trustees offering \$12,000 for this property. McMullen, who even now stoutly denies their excommanded from Washington to all parts of the trustees offering \$12,000 for this property. McMullen, who even now stoutly denies their excommissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." In the trustees offering \$20,000 to the trustees offering \$20,000 is the seeds maded from Washington to all parts of the country. Loud and numerous are the commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he has received "hundreds." not thousands of such complaints, and the Commissioner of Agriculture says he have been going \$20,000 the Trustees offering \$20,000 to the trustees offering \$20,000

locals are balked at every point. They are now enraged enough, and after two years of pleading are thinking of resorting to some more vigorous line of action. Which is the worse ?the tyranny of the ordinary employer or that of labor as organized to-day?

If "Boss" McLaughlin has any more defenders and apologists like Anthony Barrett. the further he keeps them in the background the better. Barrett made a shocking exhibition of himself yesterday before the Bacon Committee, even going so far as to call one of the committeemen "a coward and a scoundrel." This person is a member of the bar, is counsel for the Sheriff of Kings County, and is an associate of McLaughlin, Delmar, Nevins and Company in the Citizens' Electric Light Company. He undertook to browbeat and allowed him to have pretty nearly his own way. If Barrett had been in court he would have been committed for contempt.

THE RUMSELLERS FIGHT. The rumsellers have plainly made up their minds, since the Governor so encouraged them with his veto, to oppose, and if possible beat, every measure looking to a diminution of the drink evil. They have instructed their Democratic tools to hamper and hinder all temperance legislation, and the treatment of the policy agreed upon. All sorts of frivolous and pretended to be anxious for stronger measures mischievous amendments were offered. happily, two Republican members joined the natural allies of the rumsellers and helped them to obstruct the bill, and it must be said that Senator Coggeshall proposed the most damaging of all these changes. The feature of the bill which commends it most strongly to the taxpayer of the interior of the State is that which dedicates the revenue derived from it to the uses of the whole State, thus relieving the country districts considerably, inasmuch as the bulk of the burden will be borne by New-York and Brooklyn. The removal of this pro vision unquestionably would alter the scope and significance of the measure radically, and must be expected to alienate the support of many of the interior members.

Senator Coggeshall must have remarkable confidence in his star if he thinks that so deadly an assault upon the bill which is demanded by all the best elements in the State will bring him nothing but good; and if he has no regard for the people of New-York outside his own district he can hardly have the making of a statesman in him, Such venomous attacks should be left for the Democrats to undertake. The worst is expected of them. and coming from them will surprise nobody. for the public have not to learn at this late hour that they are the fitting and natural agents and representatives of the rum power and the saloon in politics. The Democrats in the Senate bave, moreover, frankly admitted that it is their purpose to beat the bill if they can, and no one need question their sincerity when they make a statement of that kind. The Republicans have been hampered by the absence of two of their members in the Senate, as well as by the defection of two others, and the Democrats seem to have succeeded in confusing some of their opponents by the deluge of amendments which they introduced. This per haps accounts for the passage of amendments which must have had Republican votes to pass them, yet which certainly never ought to have

had those votes.

It is evident that Senator Coggeshall's amendment must be taken out of the bill, or it will amount to nothing, and the sooner the Republicans realize this the better. They cannot afford to imitate their political opponents in making believe to pass measures and in dodging test votes. This bill ought to pass as it was amended by its author. It is useless to go on with it in the emasculated form the Senate has already reduced it to. The chief feature in it, struck out by the Coggeshall amendment, must be restored, or all the work done upon the measure will have been thrown away, and been introduced. The Democrats will, of course, do all in their power to defeat the bill. They doubtless think they may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb. Governor Hill's veto yesterday: Highest, 69°; lowest, 46°; average, has committed the party fully to the defence of the saloons, and it might just as well make a thorough job of the dirty work. But the Democrats cannot kill the Vedder bill unless the Republicans help them to do so. If the Republicans act concertedly and with a single eye to the right they can pass the bill, and in so doing they will at the same time prove the good faith of the party beyond dispute. The bill, however, must be passed in its integrity. and not stripped of any of its distinctive features to curry favor with any branch of the rum power. And in order that the Democratic obstructive tactics should be met with a better prospect of success, the Republicans ought to have a clearer understanding among themselves of what is essential to the principle of the

ANOTHER WAR SCARE.

A renewal of warlike excitement has been caused by the arrest of a French commissary on the German side of the frontier. Details of the occurrence are not given, and it is impossible to decide whether the act was warranted by his conduct. In Paris it is asserted that German officers decoyed him across the frontier and then arrested him. It is more prob able that there was no plot against the officer. and that the action of the authorities was based upon his suspected complicity with anti-German agencies. The arrest has not been interpreted generally in Paris as a wanton act of provocation, and the moderation on the French press in commenting upon the incident has led to a rapid recovery of prices at the Bourse. Official explanations will be exchanged, and the episode will probably be forgotten in a fortnight. Germany and France are not likely to go to war over the kidnapping of a commissary scouring for supplies on the

frontier. The real source of danger is the repressive policy which has been adopted in Alsace-Lorraine since the German elections. Having failed to conciliate the conquered provinces, Prince Bismarck is now showing his iron hand. Letters published in French and English journals disclose a systematic policy of persecution and intimidation in Alsace-Lorraine. Arrests are made on the most trivial grounds; the wearing of the French colors or even a subscription to an anti-German newspaper is an offence for which many of the natives are punished by heavy fines and short terms of imprisonment; and political clubs. and even debating and singing societies, are proclaimed illegal, and membership in them is prohibited under severe penalties. These arbitrary measures foreshadow a deliberate attempt to expel the French population and to plant German colonies all along the frontier. The arbitrary expulsion of the Poles from East Prussia was sanctioned by the Landtag, and it Reichstag. The fate of the unbappy Alsatians and Lorrainers will excite compassion and in-

ization-will be a fruitful source of estrangement and resentment on the part of Germany and France.

ENFORCE THE LAW.

In close connection with the announcement of a new proposition by Great Britain, to make a treaty settling Canadian difficulties on the basis of free fish and free fisheries, comes another reported conversation by Mr. Bayard. He takes the British view of things. The Secretary thinks it would be wise to break down the tariff of the United States for the benefit of British subjects. But as to the act of Congress empowering the President to defend the rights of citizens of the United States by retaliatory measures, he is quoted as declaring that "Massachusetts people" only had anybully the committee and its counsel, and they thing to gain by enforcing the retaliation act while he "had grave doubts" whether California and other States would not lose in consequence of that policy, if it should be adopted, more than Massachusetts would gain.

That was a question for Congress to consider. The representatives of the people did consider it. They were so indignant at Mr. Bayard's British policy that even in a House controlled by his partisans, scarcely a handful of votes could be mustered to oppose the Retaliation bill. So plain was this that Mr. Bayard, with not unwonted insincerity, then of retaliation than the Senate favored, and induced his partisans to press a different and much more warlike measure, in the hope that disagreement of the two houses might prevent the passage of either. Beaten in this attempt to serve British interests by professing extra zeal for the honor of this country, Mr. Bayard now exposes his motive by giving utterance to his "grave doubts" whether the enforcement of any retaliation measure would be wise.

If it were a question of dollars and cents, Great Britain's offer would still be unacceptable. This country finds it profitable as well as honorable to protect its citizens, both in their rights and in their industries. It is not willing to have their rights denied or their jects of any foreign Government. Mr. Bayard seems to be.

In a party aspect, President Cleveland has nothing to gain and much to lose by listening to the advice of his Secretary of State. But for the honor and weifare of the country, it himself in this matter. Congress has instruct- dertaken too early in the season. ed him to employ certain large powers for the defence of American citizens, and it would be wise not to refuse.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION.

The news from Guatemala is interesting. Two years ago this month President Barrio died on the field of battle while endeavoring of the five Central American States, Guatemala and Honduras were at that time the only States ready and willing to accept federation, though there had been a great deal of negotiation on the subject, and Barrios had been given some ground for believing that Salvador also was with him. Upon compulsion, however, the scheme could not be carried into effect. and the fiery rashness of Barries gave Mexico alarm, though in theory at least she could have been done voluntarily. Doubtless he believed sweet Home by military bands and handergans?

America only second to that which Barrios mediums need not despond. possessed prior to his fatal blunder, the proposal for federation appears once more in the of the five States in line for unification, and if the last formidable obstacle. It is not probable that Salvador will hold out under such dered imprudent by ambition-the stumbling there seems no reason why the long cherished project should not be accomplished. There can be little doubt that such a step would be for the joint benefit of the States concerned. though it is equally certain that it would not be approved by Mexico, and some of the South American governments might look upon it with apprehension or distrust.

THE REAL ESTATE FEVER.

Among the dispatches which tell of the progress of real estate speculation in different parts of the country, one mentions that the cost of new buildings in the City of Philadelphia alone is expected to be \$15,000,000 this year. But in very many other towns the fever has been raging longer, and has reached greater beight than in the sober and conservative Quaker City. Throughout the West traces of it are seen in nearly all the journals. The rapid additions to house and business accommodations in most of the cities and towns would suffice to supply a vastly increased population, while the number of new cities on paper that are created by speculation in farm and wild lands seems almost fabulous. It is time to consider what this investment of the Nation's savings in new buildings and in more costly lands is likely to mean. The value of real estate in Philadelphia, according to the assessment for 1886, was about \$600,000,000. If the report is correct, the new buildings to be erected in a single year will add about 2 1-2 per cent to that valuation. A similar increase throughout the country would mean an expenditure of about \$300,000,000 in the erection of new houses, stores, and other structures of a permanent character. The fact cannot be overlooked that the transfer of an enormous sum from the available capital employed in the support of industry to permanent and fixed forms is likely to have important effects. Yet this is but one of the many phases of this

speculation. The advance in prices of property has been in many cases amazing. A bit of farm land in Tennessee was left by will, some years ago, to the trustees of a benevolent institution. Considering it of little value, efforts were made in vain to sell it at the price at which it had been held by the donor, \$2,500, and these were finally abandoned, because no puris probable that a similar policy of rigorous chaser was found, so that the property lay idle repression in the West will be supported by the for years and had been almost forgotten. Not long ago a letter was received by one of the trustees offering \$12,000 for this property.

centuries further along in the annals of civil- with authority to negotiate a sale, and preshad for the property, and advised its sale. But before he received final authority to close the transaction the price had still further advanced, and he finally sold for \$40,000. Similar illustrations are found in the accounts published in journals throughout the West and South. It is impossible to estimate how much this fever of speculation has added to the nominal value of property. Vast investments have been made in wild lands, in mining tracts, in corner lots in imaginary cities, where the stumps are yet in the ground, and nevertheless people are buying sites for banking establishments and opera houses. As if there were not room enough in this country for all the surplus capital to be invested. dispatches tell us of vast purchases of land in Mexico by citizens of the United States, involving an outlay of many millions in the aggregate.

Most of these purchases, in the localities where speculation rages, come to be made at fast by men who incur debt for a part of the purchase money. If only a tenth part of the property in the country has thus been transferred, this would probably imply an increase of more than \$1,000,000.000 in mortgage indebtedness, besides the \$300,000,000 more or less expended in putting up new buildings. How are profits to be realized on these enlarged investments? Only by a tax on the industries of the future. At 6 per cent it would take a yearly tax of \$78,000,000 to meet the interest on the supposed increase in valuations and investments. Such an increase in taxes by Government would be called an intolerable burden. but is it less a burden if the sum is paid to individuals ?

The meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in this city next August. The Academy of Sciences has appointed a committee of conference for the purpose of securing a united effort for the entertainment of the guests during their stay in the metropolis, and a public meeting is to be held next week at the Hotel Brunswick for promoting this object. The approaching session of the American Association will be a convincing argument in favor industries prostrated for the benefit of sub. of New-York as a comfortable and attractive summer resort. If philosophers and professors can come to the metropolis in sweltering August weather and discuss profound questions of physical science, the native population will be encouraged to stay at home and to be as happy as they may. The association should have a cordial welcome and a hospitable reception, and the formais to be hoped that he will judge and act for tion of a permanent committee has not been un-

> "The Brooklyn Lagle," which supported the High License bill, is sure that the Vedder bill, if passed, will be vetoed by the Governor. It seems to appreciate the fact that Mr. Hill can be counted on every time not to go back on his friends.

tary system has not neglected the smallest details He ascertained that the regimental bands played "Marsetllaise" with innumerable variations and that there was no well authenticated standard score for musicians. He considered it a mafter the Conservatoire, and in course of time a standa good pretext for interference in a matter of the Marseillaise, and after a certain date the which excited her uneasiness and perhaps bands will be expected to play the new and inproved arrangement-and that only. This perhad no consistent objection to it. Barrios lost tection of system is only possible in a great millhis life in attempting to do by violence what tary State. What would be thought in America to possess any permanent value must have of an attempt to regulate the playing of "Home

that the opposition to federation was mainly Gentlemen and ladies who are engaged in the offered by selfish intriguers, and that the peo wholesale or retail naterialization of departed ple of the several States were not hostile to the spirits will regret to learn that business in their plan. But the endeavor to force them into it line in Boston is not as good as it was. Two able plan. But the endeavor to force them into it certainly roused their auger, and had Barrios lived it is very unlikely that he would have succeeded. President Soto, of Costa Rica, formerly one of the most strenuous opponents of unification, has now, according to the latest dispatches. changed his mind on the question, and as he pe dul for some time to c me. However, the foolis rapidly nequiring an influence in Central are not all dead yet, even in Boston, so that the

ascendant. Nicaragua is said to have ranged berself by Soto's side, and that puts four out with Messis. Offisted and Vaux for furnishing designs for the final work upon the city's unfinished the present news is true, may be said to remove parks, but for some reason the Board abruptly at their last meeting seems to imply that circumstances, and unless Soto should be ren-dered imprudent by ambition—the stambling it is still possible that the city may Morningside, Riverside and Central Parks are to block of most Central American statesmen- be completed, although it does not appear that plazas and undertake other landscape work upon plans evolved out of their own consciousness and of course the work has been bad. If the Board is really in earnest in believing that protessional skill is superior to their own, the city would feel less apprehension about this business of park completion. It is to be hoped that the effort to secure Mr. Olmsted is sincere and not a mere flyer to secure the appropriation.

> K. Vanderbilt is willing to give for Vinland, the summer home of the late Miss Wolfe. That sum raised in Florida at a profit of \$1,000 per acie. ven cannot buy it.

The troubles in Afghanistan, which daily grow more serious, are of purely local origin. A few months ago the Ameer determined to make his government equally supreme in all parts of the country and establish a uniform system of laws and civil administration. The Ghilzais and others of the more barbarous tribes objected to this, since it threatened to deprive them of the semi-independence they had long enjoyed. Living chiefly by raiding and robbery, they were opposed to any ystem that would make them amenable to law. But their resistance to the Ameer's authority would probably have been brief and feeble had there been no interference from the outside. The Russian advance-guard in Turkestan, however, saw that here was too good an opportunity to be lost. Agents were quickly sent to the recalcitrant tribes to encourage them in their revolt. The rebels were supplied with means to carry on the conflict, and were promised the support of Russian arms in case the Ameer proved too strong for them. Thus the flame was spread until now one-third of Afghanistan is afire with rebellion. Whether Russia will seize upon this self-developed opportunity to swoop down upon Herat is yet to be seen. If she does not do so, it will not be because she cannot, With her present railroad facilities and massing of troops in l'urkestan, she could place an army in Herat before the British could get half-way to

Since THE TRIBUNE published the startling disclosures made in the report of Special Agent Osborn concerning the extensive undervaluation of cutlery practised at this port. "The Herald and "The Star" have both printed much cumulative official testimony sustaining Colonel Osborn's charges. "The Star seems to think that all this proves the efficiency of the present Administration. On the contrary, the alleged frauds were committed during the incumbency of Appraiser McMullen, who even now stoutly denies their ex-

thing to be done is to remove the men responsible ently telegraphed back that \$30,000 could be for them. It has been shown that half a dozen other special agents whose investigations have dealt with other lines of goods also report similar frauds to such an extent that the buyers of large tirms in Boston, New-York and Chicago declare that they can purchase certain foreign goods from fraudulent importers here in New-York twentyfive per cent cheaper than they can import them. It is the Treasury Department's own accredited agents who make these statements. If they are true, why is not Appraiser McMullen removed?

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Titus Sheard in travelling on the Pacific

Pursuing its usual campaign of abuse against the Royal Family of England, "The Pall Mall Gazette" lately paraded the announcement that during his visit to Hungary, year before last, the Prince of Wales won at cards one evening at Buda-Pesth nearly, \$93,000, and another evening about \$30,000 more. Of course this set "The Gazette's" readers a-howing against "evil in high places." As a matter of fact, however, the Prince did not play a single game nor win nor lose a single penny during his entire stay in Hungary. Hungary.

The report that ex-Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, would return to his old home at Wilkesbarre and run for Congress seems to have been unfounded. Like all the other of-Governors save Mr. Curtin, he has settled permanently in Philadelphia.

On his eightieth birthday Kaiser Wilhelm gave t labor \$37,500, and on his ninetieth birthday, \$75,000. his medical attendant, Dr. Von Lauer, a purse con-

The lucidity of many English ideas concerning America is beautifully apparent in an item in "The Queen" (London), of recent date, which declares that Miss Catharine Lordlard Wolfe, who was noted for her great wealth and practical benevolence, died at her great weath and practical behaviorable in Madison-ave. New-York, age sixty years. She recently made over by deed her large residence in Lafayette-place for a "Bishops" Club," in which clerrymen of the Episcopal Church could enjoy temporary entertainment when visiting New-York."

Statements are current to the effect that Senator

Den Cameron is making \$100,000 a year by real estate operations at the National capital. Mrs. Charles W. Peterson, of Philadelphia, will, is said, assume the work of publishing and edit-the magazine so long conducted by her late hus-

After the death of Principal Tulloch, of St. Androw's Queen Victoria granted to his widow a pen-sion of \$1,000 a year from her private purse. Mrs.

It was with a heavy heart and busy fingers that Mayor's desk which he had ill-occupied, and looked tions-some from persons wanting jobs, some from distinguished people who saw his greatness from a distance. The former communications he tore to pieces and threw into a waste basnet; the latter pieces and threw into a waste basic, the five me gave to three flarrison, ir., to file away among the tamity arenves. Anon a musty speech, which has probably been tree on young Carter or some other member of the family—a custom of the eight-year Mayor—and then reares imprompts at some barquet, turned up. These mementoes of bygone greatness produced traces of Chicago river water behind the disservered speciales, but they were torn into

The Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, will It was the election of Mayor Roche and accompanying redemption of Chicago that elected the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Apropos of Mr. Cleveland "The Burlington Free Press" ashs: When a political candidate is "stronger than his party," what's to prevent his electing him-

"The Congregationalist" tells of a Massachusetts ard score of the national hymn received the offi-cial approval of the War Minister. Next month mary for a student, specifying as their chief desire that he should be a Christian. A sister seminacy received about the same time a communication from a rural church, running as follows "We don't want any The young men cause trouble to the fond m Settled—Omaha man (in a booming Kansas town)— Well, having invested about all my money in Kansas real estate. Fil have to send for my family and trie here. Real Estate Man—Good idea. Settlers are what we

"Well, put me down for a six-room house."
"Very sorry, but a synthesize of Fastern capitalists have just rented the only hotel building we have."—
(Omana World.

"The Boston Budget" tells of a little fellow who went out in the yard the other day and began digging with his miniature space. While so engaged he came

Quite a change.—Harvard, '65-Where is Bully Wolcott now! He was in your class, wasn t he!
Harvard, '82-Yes, he was He's out in Colorado
now. That's about as complete a change as you
could think of for him. Isn't it!
Harvard, '65-complete change! How so!
Harvard, '82-why Billy was such a wild boy,
you know. I can't conceive a sharper contrast than
inising sheel for four years in college and then going
out to Colorado and raising sheep.—Somerville Journal.

Fred. H. Carroth, who used to make "The Estelline (Dak.) Hell" so interesting to the exchange editors of the country, has started "The Dakota Bell" of Sioux Falls. He does not, he says, expect so much to fill

Another of "The Boston Budget's child stories. A any definite arrangement has been effected. The teacher was examining her little pupils in mental gentlemen in control of our pleasure grounds have onsidered themselves competent to carve out taining what she desired to know: "Now, children, she said, "suppose I have two squash pies and divide pieces, which would you rather have, a piece of the pie that was divided into ten pieces or of that cut into 100 pieces?" There was an absolute hush for a moment, and then a little girl answered timidly: "Why I" "Well, please, ma'am, I don't like squash pie."

effort to secure Mr. Olmsted is sincere and not a mere flyer to secure the appropriation.

Newport has no reason yet to fear her latest rival—Lenox. The Berkshire Hills are lovely, but it would take several of them to command an offer of \$600,000—the amount which Mr. William offer of \$600,000—the amount wh

A St. Paul physician thinks that popples could be

Worse than the Inquisition. Omaha Man-I understand. Mr. Most, that you have determined on a lecture tour now that you have been released from lecture tour now that you have been released from prison.

Mr. Most—Dat is so. I vill make ze whole country shudder mit terror ven I tole dem peoples off do cruelty und inhumanity off Americans.

"I was not aware that you had been abused particularly."

by de peoples but by de Governments. I ill speak off de outrages off ze prisons."
"Ah: I see. What will your lecture be entitled?"
"Ten Months Midout Peer."—(Omaha Werld.
Krupp is now making what will be the largest gun n the world. It will be 16 metres in length and

AN "AULD ACQUAINTANCE."

will weigh 143 tons.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot, And never brought to mind? Ah, never! to this day I've got That little note you signed. And often, often, I have thought Much cheaper 't would have bee If when you wrote that little note, "You'd steneilled it in tin. We two hae skulkit in the fields But at the fashious farmer's voice We fled, and made no sign. So now, tae férlie diel's awa,

Syne hurdles warstna palks.
Blythe dourlach gudeman usquebaugh,
Hech, mon, lik nainsel alks.
—(Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle. WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS. WHAT WAS THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS, From The New York Mail and Express.
Congress considered the question of cost and intended the [retaliation] law for the protection of fishermen. The President and Mr. Bayard are guilty of making the impudent assumption that Congress idin't intend the consequence of its acts. If they do their duty and obey the law, there will not indeed be a new commission or a new treaty, but there will be a speedy settlement of the controversy in favor of the United States.

FRIENDS, NOT FOES, SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

From The Montpeller (Vr.) Watchman and Journal.
In any event, the Republican party should select its national ticket regardless of those who have arrayed themselves in bitter hostility to its vital principles and policies.

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE, MR. VILAS. From The Detroit Tribune.

Postmaster-General Vilas has been asked to stop dancing long enough to find out if possible who steads the seeds mailed from Washington to all parts of the

MUSIC -THE DRAMA. MADAME SCHILLER'S CONCERT.

Madame Madaline Schiller, who purposes soon to start for California on a concert tour, gave the first of start for California on a concert tour, gave the first of two parting pianoforte recitals in Chickering Hall yes-terday afternoon. A concert announced by the lady earlier in the season had to be cancelled owing to cir-cumstances of an afflicting character, and her many friends have had few opportunities of late to admire her playing. Yesterday she appeared under most her playing. Yesterday she appeared under most favorable auspices. Her playing was unusually brilliant, especially in scale passages, and her reading of Beethoven's "Appaesionata Sonata" and some extracts trom Schumann's "Kreussletiana" showed much more tervor than usual. The one detect in the senata was that to which attention has often been called heretofore, namely, Madame Schiller's unfortunate habit of toreing the tone of the instrument until it ceases to be music and becomes noise. In her programme besides some familiar pieces was the "Rhapsodie d'Auvergne" by Saint-Saens which Mr. Hoftman introduced early in the season with orchestral accompaniment at one of Mr. Van der Stucken's concerts.

Madame Schiller may be heard again next Tuesday atternoon, when she will play a varied and interesting list of pieces by Renecke, Liszt, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Brassin.

MADAME PATTI'S SEASON.

It is doubtful it there ever was a short season of entertainment in New-York that yielded so much money to the "star" and the managers as the Patti opera season which will close with a performance of "Marta" this atternoon. The six representations will surely bring to Mr. Abbey \$68,000, and the receipts are likely to reach \$70,000. It is expected that the are likely to reach \$70,000. It is expected that the attendance this afternoon will be larger than it was on last Wednesday evening, when more modely was taken in than on any other evening. Mr. Abbey, it is said, confidently expects that the receipts will aggregate \$12.300. The figures for the preceding performances are said to be somewhat like these: "Traviata," \$10,950; "Semiramide." \$11.200; "Faust." \$10,600; "Carmen," \$19,150; "Lucia," \$12,100.

MARY ANDERSON.

A dramatic event of more than common importance will occur in England to-night. Miss Mary Anderson, being at Nottingham, intends to signalize Shakespeare's bir thday by producing his great comedy of "The Winter's Tale." Miss Anderson made a stage version of this piece for her own use when she was in this country last year, and she will now enact both Hermione and Ferdila, for the first time in her life. This eminent actress began a the first time in her life. This eminent actress began a provincial tour on April 11 at Birmingham, where she acted for one week to crowded houses. On April 18 she appeared at Sheffield, and on April 21 she appeared at Nottingham. Miss Anderson will visit in succession Manchester, Newcastle, Bradford, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh. At Liverpool she will effect a revival of Milman's tragedy of "Fazio," and will play Riance. Her present tour is to last seven weeks, closing on May 28. If Miss Anderson's revival of "The Winter's Tale" should prove successful to night she will be confirmed in her purpose to open her London season with this piece at the Lyceum Theatre next fail. The comedy has not beer done in England since the days of Charles Kean.

The announcement of a performance of what is in the opinion of many the best opera-bouffe ever written and composed, "La Belle Heiene," with two such favorites in the German colony as Herr Emil Thomas and Frl. Betty Damhofer as Calchas and Helena, was sufficient to fill the Thalis last night in every nook and corner. Throughout the performance of Offenbach's masterpiece applicates and laughter were frequent. Thomas gave an exceedingly artistic rendering of Calchas. The humor was rich and unctions without descending into buffoundery. That, however, can hardly be said of Herr Link's Menchans, which, nevertheless, seemed to afford keen delight to the audience. Frl. Damhofer was a sprightly Helena, and Herr Schutz was an admirable Pavis. The chorus was well trained, and the opera sufficiently well-dress of and mounted.

The performance will be remosted this continued. dressed and mounted.

The performance will be repeated this evening and Mond ay night.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

NINTH EXHIBITION. The ninth exhibition of the Society of American Artists, which was opened yesterday at Yandell's Gal

ery, Fifth ave. and Nineteenth-st., contains a cousiderable amount of elever painting and several pictures nized if the collection had been smaller and more judiciously arranged. There was an air of incompleteness about the opening, due partly to the work still in progress upon the entrance and also to the contrasion within the gallery, the presence of several studies of a kind besitting a League exhibition, and to the negrect to provide any place for the sculpture which had been unloaded on the floor of the stage. The exhibition hall is narrow in proportion to its height and length but the new gallery will doubtless be found useful. It is containly a cleental place in comparison with the adiciously arranged. There was an air of incompleteis certainly a checitul place in comparison with the Academy galleries, although the proportions are much

Academy gatteries, atthough the proportions are material interior to those of the south room at the Academy.

The exhibition contains 148 oils, water colors, pastels and examples of sculptures. In quality and in the amount of serious work it falls far below the exhibitions which the society held previous to 1884, but although there are several examples of the pretentions display of "technique" which characterized the exuibition of that year, the present collection shows more sauity. This year as last it has been found impossible to secure enough "important" pictures for an exh bi-tion, and it has been necessary to include many sils which are nothing more than studies, some water colors and at least one large painting which was rejected at the Academy. On the other hand, there are not many pictures which are not redeemed by some passages of good painting. The criterion has been technical facility, although not always ability, and the eleverness of much of the work is entertaining, cleverness of much of the work is entertaining, atthough not always in the way that the artist would choose. There is a great deal of dexterous juggling with brush and colors, and it there is a frequent lack of significance and individual force as well, it is interesting nevertheless to be admitted to the studios and see the manufacture of the "stunning" bits and fine "effects" due to "chic," which some of the artists at present controlling the society at pear to consider the only end of art.

nly end of art.

But there is work of a different stamp in its scannel tion, and although our notice at this time must be brief, it would be unjust not to mention certain examples. Among the portraits a department well represented is Mr. Wyatt Eaton's "Portrait of Mrs R. W. tion. and although our notice at this time must be brief, it would be unjust not to mention certain examples. Among the portraits a department well represented is Mr. Wyatt Eaton's "Portrait of Mrs R. W. G." which is in a master's manner, a superb piece of painting, full of dignity and repose. It is retreating and restril to turn to a portrait like this, in which, rich as the costume, after such noisy painting of sash, and hat, teathers, shoes and trock as is seen in Mr. Beckwith's sacrifice of his subject to her clothes, Mr. R. B. Brandegee fulfils the promise of earlier work in a portrait, simple in treatment, honestly painted, unpretentious and admirable in expression. There is a good pastel head by M. Rajon, and among several time-worn and much-travelled pictures by Mr. Latargo is "A Gurl Reading," a charming piece of color. Mr. E. C. Tarbell suffers from the memory of Mr. Sargent's painting of a girl in black bodding a rose, but although his work lacks substance and force, it shows considerable delicacy and a feeling for harmony. Mr. W. M. Chase has contributed five pictures of which three are portraits, No. 28 a brilliant, and acious color scheme, No. 30 a portrait of a girl in white in the Whistlerian vein, No. 31 a low-toned study of a young lady in walking dress, a picture rich in color, spiritedly painted, Mr. Bunker exhibits a large portrait in gray tones, in which both coloring and expression suggest Mr. Thayer's manner, although the resemblance is very likely accidental here and in Mr. Dewing's portrait. In both the silters sceme to be in a melanneholy mood, and in Mr. Rice's well-painted portrait or cost me study the subject seems braced to bear the ordeal as bravely as possible. There seems to be a great deal of unhappiness among the sitters in this collection. Other portraits, those by Miss Emmet, Miss Reed, Miss Hinds and Messrs. Well, Eaking, Cox and De Meza, must be passed over for the present.

At the end of the gallery opposite the entrance is a large picture by Mr. Kenyon Cox, "Painting an

background muday and neither real nor happily conventionalized, the swan hard as it carved from plaster. Mr. Thayer's subtle feeting for a certain range of coloring is shown in bassages here and in his hower piece. Mr. Dewing's "Tobit and the Angel" is neither decorative nor is it the means of 'bearing a message." The angel with her extraordinary expression and tremendous wings, which can by no possibility be attached to her body, comes very near the ridiculous. There are hints of good action in the other figure, but the picture counts for little in the final result, although the artist's purpose may have been most inadable. Mr. Gaul's "On the Skirmish Line" and Mr Trego's "Bringing up the Sattery "stand for the military subjects of the exhibition, the latter well studied and strongly palated, a gain in color and action over last year's picture, although burnt siemm is still conspicuous. There are other figure pieces of interest, Mr. Eaton's "the Reader," Mr. Decker's "Amateur Cook," Mr. Brush's "Aztec Sculptor," Mr. Millet's "Pompitan Slave," Mr. Baer's excellent "Devotion," a memory of Degas by Mr. Allen, and an impression by Mr. Wites.

Among the landscapes there is Mr. Tryon's "Nightfall," an admirable winter scene with good distance, Mr. Palmer's "Early Snow," an excellent effect of dis-